

#### FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

## Using ADR to Resolve Negotiability Disputes

# COLLABORATION & ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION OFFICE (CADRO)



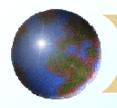


- Traditional Negotiations (position-based bargaining)
- Litigation (arbitration, unfair labor practice, negotiability, impasse, MSPB, EEO)
- Alternative Dispute Resolution (mediation, facilitation, interest-based bargaining, mediation/arbitration





- Labor Law
  - creates rights, obligations and responsibilities of the parties.
- Labor Relations
  - how the parties deal with each other in an organized union environment.



### WHAT IS CADRO?



- Process that provides ADR techniques to traditional labor-management process.
- Does not replace traditional labor-management resolution processes
- Gives parties OPPORTUNITY AND MEANS to resolve disputes through ADR
- Use of a 3<sup>rd</sup> party neutral to help parties resolve THEIR disputes.



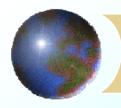
### CADRO SERVICES



Mediate pending negotiability disputes(use a facilitated/interest-based process)

Facilitation Services

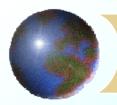
Training



### INITIAL CONTACT



- Case file received and reviewed by CADRO.
- Parties contacted to determine interest in using ADR.
- Explain services offered by CADRO and advantages of using them.
- CADRO VOLUNTARY, BOTH PARTIES MUST AGREE



### PARTIES DECLINE CADRO



- Post-Petition Conference (PPC) held.
- CADRO participates in PPC. CADRO services again offered.
- Parties agree to CADRO, PPC may still proceed. PPC often clarifies issues in dispute.
- Parties do not agree TO CADRO, a Report of Final Action issued indicating parties declined service.





- Case placed in ABEYANCE. Conference call scheduled.
- Purpose of conference call set up intervention. Following items discussed:
- Overview of ADR process to be used and role of neutral.
- CADRO access to and review of case files and materials.

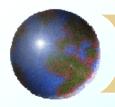


### CONFERENCE CALL



Ground rules

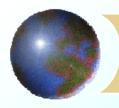
- Confidentiality
- > Disputed issue(s). (More than one, prioritize)
- > Bargaining team composition and size.
- Proposed dates, time and location of facilitation.



### **Interest-Based Process**



- Focus on the issue(s).
  - Separate people from problem
- Identify and explore ALL interests.
  - Look to needs of involved stakeholders
- Be open to possibilities and opportunities
  - Look at options not previously considered
- Create mutually acceptable solution through consensus
  - Satisfy interests of stakeholders



### INTERESTS V. POSITIONS



#### > INTEREST

➤ Concern, need, fear want, desire behind the issue. Interests show WHY people care about the problem

#### **POSITION**

One party's proposed solution to an issue. A position often expresses what one party wants. The position often is not acceptable to other party.



### INTERESTS V. POSITIONS

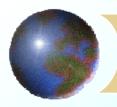


#### > INTEREST STATEMENTS

- **➤** More flexible, less specific
- Is not a particular solution
- > Articulates a range of needs, concerns
- Establishes a climate and a common language for discussion

#### > POSITION STATEMENTS

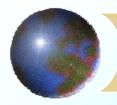
- Statement definite and specific
- Provides for a particular solution (demand)
- Often establishes basis for disagreement



### **CONSENUS**



- Everyone agrees upon single solution
- Consensus is a process, not an outcome
- Consensus is NOT 100% agreement with first choice. Consensus occurs when all team members:
  - > Feel they have been heard and understood
  - Can support the solution
  - Commit to the implementation of the the solution.



### REACHING CONSENSUS



- Listen, pay attention to others
- Participate
- Share ALL RELEVANT information
- Don't agree too quickly
- Treat differences as strengths
- Don't trade support

- Do not argue blindly for your own views
- Avoid "blame game"
- Assignresponsibility tothose who say no
- Ensure solution can be supported by EVERYONE



### ROLE OF CADRO NEUTRAL



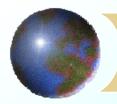
- Keeps parties focused on THEIR task.
- Encourages candor and participation.
- > Allows and works through conflicts.
- > Works cooperatively with ALL participants.
- Suggests procedures/options to help parties but has NO DECISION MAKING AUTHORITY.



### ROLE OF CADRO NEUTRAL



- Listens Actively.
- Guides interest-based process.
- Communicates verbally & non-verbally.
- > Treats all members EQUALLY.
- Protects members from personal attacks.



### ROLE OF CADRO NEUTRAL



- Identifies potential problems and intervenes to correct them.
- Provides feedback
- Champions the process.
- Encourages and pushes parties.

NEUTRAL FRIEND TO ALL, ALLY TO NO ONE



### FINAL STEP



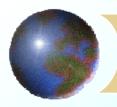
- FULL AGREEMENT -- Settlement reduced to writing, signed by parties. Union withdraws petition.
- ➤ PARTIAL AGREEMENT Union withdraws PFR on agreed upon issues. Remaining disputed issues continue in negotiability process.
- NO AGREEMENT Case taken out of abeyance and continues through negotiability process.



### BARRIERS TO USING CADRO



- Legal Issues
- Relationship problems
- Lack of understanding of how CADRO works
- Unwilling to "use" interest-based process
- Lack of trust
- **Fear**



### **ADVANTAGES**



- No cost to Parties
- Time. Sessions often scheduled 30-40 days of parties agreeing to use process.
- Parties retain control of dispute and have active role in solution.
- Merits of dispute are addressed.
- > Assistance of 3<sup>rd</sup> party neutral.



### THANK YOU



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